

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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WHOLE NO. 368.

Decisions of the Supreme Court.

PEARSON, JUDGE.—Burgess v. Lovinggood, and others, from Cherokee; Bill dismissed. Ramsor v. Shuler, from Cherokee, decree for plaintiff. Ellis v. Davis, Durham and Bordly, from Cleveland, dismissed as to Bordly. Decree v. Durham and Davis. Carson, Adm'r. v. Duffy Adm'r., from Rutherford; bill dismissed. Merrimon v. Russell and others, from Henderson, decree for plaintiff. Fisher v. Allman, on exceptions, from Macon, decree confirming report. Thompson v. Parker, from Macon, decree for plaintiff, account ordered. McFadden v. Turner, from Cleveland, judgment affirmed. Fulenwider v. Posten, from Cleveland, reversed, ven. de novo. Woodbury v. Taylor, from Cherokee, judgment affirmed. Den on dem of Horshaw v. Taylor, from Cherokee, reversed, venire de novo. Henson v. Chasteen, from Cherokee, judgment affirmed. Thompson v. Gilreath, from Henderson, reversed, venire de novo. Den on dem of Corn v. McCrary, from Henderson, judgment affirmed. Moses v. Peak, et al from Macon, judgment affirmed. Cloninger v. Summit, from Catawba, decree for plaintiff. Merrill v. Weathers, from Gaston, judgment affirmed. Jenkins & others, v. Sapp, from Ashe, petition dismissed with cost. BATTLE, JUDGE.—Sparks and others, v. Kearny and others, from Cleveland; exceptions overruled, except as to the real estate applied to debts and hire of Candice and Minerva. Sentell and others, v. Merrill and others, from Henderson, decree for part of plaintiffs. Wilkins v. Hogue, from Cleveland, injunction dissolved. Yarbro and wife, v. Doggett and others from Cleveland, injunction made perpetual. Patterson and others, v. Whitworth & others from Cleveland, bill dismissed. Jones v. Kinsey, from Henderson, decree for plaintiff. Patton, Ex. v. Patton et al, from Buncombe, decree for defendant.—J. Patton. Largent, Adm'r. v. Berry, from Burke, judgment affirmed. Harris v. Williams, from Rutherford, reversed, and judgment for plaintiff. Brown et al v. Beaver, et als, from Cherokee, judgment affirmed. Holcomb v. Loudmilk, from Cherokee, judgment set aside and non suit entered. Ledbetter adm'r. v. Morris, from McDowell, judgment affirmed. Den and Simmerson, v. Duncan, from McDowell, judgment affirmed. Burgen v. Porter, from Buncombe, judgment reversed, venire de novo. Fox v. Wilson, from Buncombe, judgment affirmed. N. C. on rel of Jarrett v. Kinsey, from Macon, reversed, venire de novo. Johnson v. Roane and Kane, from Macon, judgment reversed, ven. de novo. McCrae and Christian, v. Barringer and McCrae, Decree below affirmed. McKnight v. Wilson, from Mecklenburg, bill dismissed.

The Contrast between Buchanan and Fillmore.

The Republican does well, when the subject is Fillmore's record touching the institution of the South, to generalise and talk of "slanders" and the like. And when it charges that Mr. Buchanan is equally implicated with Fillmore in the efforts made in Congress to further the efforts of the abolitionists, it asserts what is so notoriously erroneous as to need no contradiction. It was intimated that Tom Paine and John Wesley took the same course, and held the same sentiments towards the Christian religion, there would be about as much foundation for the charge as there is for that which implicates Buchanan in Fillmore's war upon the institutions of the South. As we have already said, we now reiterate, under the well settled conviction of its truth that—

The difference between the Congressional record of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fillmore is about this: while the former in no instance gave a vote in opposition to the institutions of the South, the latter in no instance gave a vote in their favor. While Buchanan generally voted on questions touching the institution of slavery with Clay, Calhoun, Wm. R. King, and J. M. Berrien; Fillmore, with quite as much uniformity, on the same questions, voted with Giddings, Slade, and other Abolitionists. Was it the annexation of Texas Fillmore opposed it because Texas was a slave State—Buchanan advocated it as a means of strengthening and protecting the South.

Was it the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia? Fillmore supported it, Buchanan resisted it. Was it the general agitation of the slavery question, with a view to emancipation? Fillmore encouraged—Buchanan denounced.

Coming down to the period since either of them was in Congress, they are separated in every case when called upon to take position on questions affecting the South, by the same well defined line—or, should we not say, by the same broad, deep gulf.

Mr. Buchanan, as Secretary of the State, attempted to obtain Cuba from Spain—an object of the highest importance to the South. Mr. Fillmore, as President, took grounds against the acquisition of Cuba—undoubtedly because slavery exist there. The fugitive slave bill had no more earnest advocate and defender than Buchanan. Fillmore, though prohibited by the principles of his party from vetoing it, signed it with great reluctance.

The repeal of the odious Missouri restriction, by which the South was prohibited from any territory north of the northern line of Arkansas—that repeal, so unanimously sustained by the South, and by conservative men everywhere—so bitterly denounced by Abolitionists and Freesoilers—is not more warmly sustained by the South than by Buchanan, is not more bitterly denounced by the Abolitionists than by Fillmore.—*Savannah Georgian.*

Prospect of Cheap Flour.

The Cincinnati Prices Current estimates the quantity of wheat gathered the present harvest as fully ten per cent. greater than has been gathered any previous year. The same authority also states that the quality of the new wheat is excellent. The grain is full and bright and perfectly dry and sound; and, from a careful examination of the advices which it has received, it feels justified in giving the following figures as the quantity of wheat gathered in each State this year:

States.	Bushels.
Maine,	460,000
N. Hampshire,	230,000
Vermont,	640,000
Massachusetts,	46,000
Connecticut,	60,000
New York,	16,200,000
New Jersey,	1,800,000
Pennsylvania,	18,250,000
Delaware,	700,000
Maryland,	5,100,000
Virginia,	12,500,000
North Carolina,	4,200,000
South Carolina,	2,100,000
Georgia,	1,750,000
Alabama,	1,200,000
Mississippi,	500,000
Texas,	150,000
Arkansas,	300,000
Tennessee,	2,200,000
Kentucky,	5,750,000
Missouri,	5,600,000
Illinois,	14,600,000
Indiana,	11,250,000
Ohio,	15,800,000
Michigan,	5,200,000
Wisconsin,	8,250,000
Iowa,	4,100,000
California,	1,600,000
Total,	142,836,000

In the British Islands at last accounts the weather was favorable and the crops looked well. In France there is some fear of a short crop, but any deficiency will be largely supplied from the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, and perhaps in some measure from Russia. In Russia the crops are reported as promising well. This prospect of cheap bread is a joyous one for the toiling millions.

A TEN CENT STORY. A correspondent at the South desires us to refute the "ten cent" slander on Mr. Buchanan. We do not know that we can do it in any better manner than to say it is so mean a lie that even the New York Tribune refuses to repeat it! Now, if there is a Know Nothing in the South nearer than Greeley, there ought to be a millstone tied around his neck, and his body sunk in the deepest place in the Gulf of Mexico.—There has, however, been so much said on this matter, that we publish an extract from Mr. Buchanan's speech, on which the charge was founded. Does any one see low wages or "ten cents" in it? Yet this is just what Mr. Buchanan said.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

ONE THOUSAND HOGS DEAD. The Auburn (N. Y.) American says—
"We learn that within a week past, Sheldon & Co., distillers, have lost 1,000 out of 1,500 hogs at their distillery at Jordan, 12 miles from this city. Of the whole drove 500 were driven off when the distemper broke out. The 1,000 left died off rapidly. One physician pronounced the disease cholera, and another putrid erysipelas. They were worth an average of \$10 each. The loss is therefore very heavy. In addition to this, it has cost \$1,000 to bury them. Each was buried six feet deep. Those that were driven off and fed on buttermilk are recovering.—The partner of Mr. Sheldon is dangerously ill, and nearly all the hands connected with the distillery are sick."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. A most painful accident occurred, on Monday morning, on the Central Railroad, about 15 miles from this place, by which two lives were lost and four persons were severely injured. The accident was produced by the giving way of a culvert. The heavy rains had washed the dirt from among the rocks, and as the cars advanced on the fatal spot they sunk into the gully, and four coaches were piled on the top of one another—a perfect mass of ruins. Two others were thrown from the track, and went into the embankment about ten feet, and were seriously damaged.

Mr. Holland, captain of the train, and one negro were killed instantly. The names of the wounded we have not learned.—*Goldsboro Tribune.*

POTATO BUG.—We saw yesterday one of our gruggists buying the potato bug—a new item in that department of trade. It has been stated that this insect is a good substitute for the Spanish fly for blistering purposes; and we understand experiments are about to be made to test the matter.—*Nashville (Tennessee) Banner.*

SEVERE STORM.—We learn that on Sunday afternoon last, a violent storm passed over the upper part of Mecklenburg and a part of Iredell counties. About 12 miles from Charlotte the timber is very much damaged. The same storm must have extended to Salisbury, as we understand the Methodist Church in that place was injured by lightning.—We have not heard of any other damage.—*Charlotte Whig.*

From Kansas.

St. Louis, Sept. 4.
Kansas dates to the 29th ult. state that 1,500 men, under Atchison, were prepared to attack Lawrence on the 1st September. The free State force there amounts to 1,500 or 2,000 men.

St. Louis, September 5.
A battle was fought at Ossawatimie, on the 30th, between three hundred pro-slavery troops, under Capt. Reid, and about the same number of Freesoilers, under Brown, which lasted one hour. The Freesoilers were routed, with a loss of twenty killed and several wounded. It is reported that Brown and his son were killed. Five pro-slavery men were wounded.

Gov. Geary had arrived at Ossawatimie, and would proceed immediately to Kansas. Instructions have been transmitted to Gov. Geary, of Kansas, and Gen. Smith for a more efficient enforcement of the laws, and the suppression of incipient treason.

Gov. Geary has also been instructed to enroll the militia in Kansas, and furnish Gen. Smith such aid as is required to put down insurrection. Gen. Smith has been ordered to draw on the Governor for militia, and if that is not sufficient, to draw on the Governors of Kentucky, and Illinois, who have been furnished with requisitions from the President for two regiments of infantry in case of need.

The young folks of Ashland, O., are "warring with their wishes" in a rather humorous way. The Times says:

"A society has been formed among the young ladies of Ashland, having the commendable object in view of inducing the young men to abstain from all intoxicating drinks—even ale, beer, wine or cider. A provision of the society debarring young ladies from associating with those who refuse to sign the pledge, having become public, some of the young men refused to sign, protesting against such action, and formed another society, which requires of the young ladies, to make them eligible to 'good society,' to abandon hoops, paint and Alabama silk. We have not heard whether the two parties design nominating candidates for the Presidency."

The girls are right—stick to the pledge.—The young men are very unreasonable. What would some of the ladies be without hoops and paint? There would not be enough of them for the "fellers" to court. By the way, what is Alabama silk?—*Sandusky Register.*
"Young 'un," don't you know? "Alabama silk" grows on a cotton plant; it was used at New Orleans by General Jackson for breastworks.—*Cleveland.*

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[Public 59.]

AN ACT making appropriation for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven.

CONCLUDED
For permanent annuity in money or otherwise, per second article treaty seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty ninth August, eighteen hundred and twenty one, one thousand dollars.

OTTOWAS AND CHIPPEWAS OF MICHIGAN.

For payment of the present just indebtedness of said Indians, in accordance with the last amendment of the Senate to the first article of the treaty of thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, forty thousand dollars.

For first of ten equal annual instalments for educational purposes, to be expended under the direction of the President, according to the wishes of the Indians, so far as may be reasonable and just, per second article of the treaty of thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, eight thousand dollars.

For first of five equal annual instalments in agricultural implements and carpenter's tools, household furniture, and building materials, cattle, labor, and necessary useful articles, per second article of the treaty of thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, fifteen thousand dollars.

For first instalment for the support of four blacksmith shops for ten years, per second article of the treaty of thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, four thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For first instalment of principal payable annually for ten years, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred and ninety six thousand dollars, unpaid part of the principal sum of three hundred and six thousand dollars, for one year, at five per centum per annum, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, fourteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For first of ten equal annual instalments, in lieu of former treaty stipulations, to be paid per capita, to the Grand River Ottawas, per second article of the treaty of thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three thousand five hundred dollars. Provided, that no part of the appropriations for the Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan shall be expended until the assent of said Indians to the Senate amendments to said treaty shall first be obtained.

OTTOWAS OF KANZAS.

For their proportion of the permanent annuities in money, goods, or otherwise, payable under the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety five, second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article of the treaty of twenty ninth August, eighteen hundred and twenty one, two thousand six hundred dollars.

PAWNEES.
For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty ninth October, eighteen hundred and thirty three, one thousand dollars.

POTTAWATOMIES.
For permanent annuity in silver, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty eight two thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in specie, per second article treaty twenty ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, sixteen thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chief, per third article treaty twenty eighth October, eighteen hundred and thirty two, two hundred dollars.

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twenty sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty three, seven hundred dollars.

For education, during the pleasure of Congress, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, and fourth article treaty twenty seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty two, five thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for the payment of money, in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, and tenth article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty six, three hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article treaty twenty ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest on six hundred and forty three thousand dollars, at five per centum, per seventh article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty six, thirty two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

POTTAWATOMIES OF HURON.
For permanent annuity in money or otherwise, per second article treaty seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

QUAPAWS.
For education during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty three, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty three, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For farmer, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty three, six hundred dollars.

For fulfilling treaties negotiated eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four with certain bands of CHASTA, SCOTON, AND UMPQUA INDIANS.

For second of fifteen instalments of annuity, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand dollars.

For second of fifteen instalments for the pay of farmer, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars.

For second of five instalments for support of two smiths' shops, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

For second of ten instalments for pay of physician, medicines, and expense of care of the sick, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For second of fifteen instalments for pay of teachers and purchase of books and stationery per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For third of sixteen instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock, per third article treaty tenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty three, two thousand and five hundred dollars.

SACS AND FOXES OF MISSISSIPPI.
For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars.

For twenty fifth of thirty instalments as annuity in specie, per third article treaty twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, twenty thousand dollars.

For twenty fifth of thirty instalments for gunsmith, per fourth article treaty twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, six hundred dollars.

For twenty fifth of thirty instalments for iron and steel, for shop, per fourth article treaty twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For twenty fifth of thirty instalments for

blacksmith and assistant, shop, and tools, per fourth article treaty twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For twenty fifth of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per fourth article treaty twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For twenty fifth of thirty instalments for forty barrels of salt, and forty kegs of tobacco, per fourth article treaty twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, one thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty first October, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars at five per centum, per second article treaty eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty two, forty thousand dollars.

SACS AND FOXES OF MISSOURI.
For interest on one hundred and fifty seven thousand four hundred dollars at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twenty first October, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

For the third instalment upon forty eight thousand dollars, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, ten thousand dollars.

SENECAS.
For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For miller, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty one, six hundred dollars.

SENECAS OF NEW YORK.
For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of nineteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty one, six thousand dollars.

For interest in lieu of investment, on seventy five thousand dollars at five per centum, per act of the twenty seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest at five per centum, on forty three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from Ontario Bank to the United States treasury, per act of twenty seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty six, two thousand one hundred and fifty two dollars and fifty cents.

SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.
For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant shop and tools, and iron, and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

SHAWNEES.
For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety five, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand dollars.

For third instalment of interest at five per centum on forty thousand dollars, for education, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand dollars.

For third of eight annual instalments in money, in payment for lands, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one hundred thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty twenty ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand dollars.

For second of fifteen instalments for the pay of a farmer, per sixth article treaty twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the pay of a teacher and purchase of books and stationery, per sixth article treaty twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, seven hundred dollars.

For second of fifteen instalments for the pay of a physician and purchase of medicines, per sixth article treaty twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand dollars.

For second of ten instalments for the pay of a farmer, per sixth article treaty twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the pay of a teacher and purchase of books and stationery, per sixth article treaty twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, seven hundred dollars.

Fulfilling the articles negotiated tenth January, eighteen hundred and fifty five, with certain bands of CALAPOOIAS, MOLALA, AND CLACKAMAS INDIANS, OF WILLAMETTE VALLEY.

For second of five instalments of annuity for beneficial objects, per second article treaty tenth January, eighteen hundred and fifty five, ten thousand dollars.

For second of five instalments for pay of physician, teacher, blacksmith, and farmer, per third article treaty tenth January, eighteen hundred and fifty five, two thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

UTAH.
For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Utahs, pursuant to the requirements of eighth article treaty thirtieth December, eighteen hundred and forty nine, five thousand dollars.

WINNEBAGOES.
For twenty eighth of thirty instalments as annuity in specie, per second article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, eighteen thousand dollars.

For twenty fifth of twenty seven instalments as annuity in specie, per third article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, ten thousand dollars.

fifty one, five thousand six hundred dollars. For sixth of fifty instalments of interest at five per centum on one million one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, per fourth article treaty fifth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty one, fifty eight thousand dollars.

For sixth of fifty instalments of interest at five per centum on sixty nine thousand dollars, being the amount allowed in lieu of the reservation of lands set apart by the third article of the Senate's amendment of twenty third June, eighteen hundred and fifty two, to treaty fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty one, three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNSEES.
For expenses of improvements, per second and fourth articles of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty six, forty one thousand one hundred dollars.

For expenses of their removal to the lands granted them by the provisions of the second and fifth articles of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty six, two thousand five hundred and seventy five dollars; and the amount now in the treasury appropriated by acts of third March, eighteen hundred and forty nine, and thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty four, for the removal of the Stockbridges, shall also be applicable to the expenses of the removal provided in the treaty aforesaid.

For payment for improvements on lands ceded by the first article of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty six, per fifteenth article of said treaty, five thousand dollars.

For purchase of stock and necessities, and to settle their affairs to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in conformity with the amendment of the Senate to the second article of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty six, eighteen thousand dollars.

For the expenses of the survey and allotment of lands, per third article of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty six, seventeen hundred dollars; and the sum of two thousand dollars now in the treasury, appropriated by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty nine, as the first instalment to "sachems and chiefs," per amendment of the Senate to the treaty of twenty fourth November, eighteen hundred and forty eight, and now relinquished by the first article of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty six, shall also be applied for the expenses of said survey.

For expenses of the examination and adjustment, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, of lots allotted to the Stockbridges, under the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty three, per thirteenth article of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty six, seven hundred and fifty dollars. Provided that no part of the appropriations for the Stockbridges and Munsees shall be expended until the assent of said Indians to the Senate amendment to said treaty shall first be obtained.

TREATY OF FORT LARAMIE.
For sixth of ten instalments, in provisions and merchandise, for payment of annuities and transportation of the same to certain tribes of Indians, per seventh article treaty seventh September, eighteen hundred and fifty one, and Senate's amendment thereto, seventy thousand dollars.

UMPUQUAS COW CREEK BAND.
For third of twenty instalments in blankets clothing, provisions, and stock, per third article treaty nineteenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty three, five hundred and fifty dollars.

Fulfilling the articles of twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, with the UMPQUAS AND CALAPOOIAS, OF UMPQUA VALLEY, OREGON.

For second of five instalments of annuity for beneficial objects, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, three thousand dollars.

For second of ten instalments for the pay of a blacksmith and furnishing shop, per sixth article treaty twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For second of fifteen instalments for the pay of a physician and purchase of medicines, per sixth article treaty twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand dollars.

For second of ten instalments for the pay of a farmer, per sixth article treaty twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the pay of a teacher and purchase of books and stationery, per sixth article treaty twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, seven hundred dollars.

Fulfilling the articles negotiated tenth January, eighteen hundred and fifty five, with certain bands of CALAPOOIAS, MOLALA, AND CLACKAMAS INDIANS, OF WILLAMETTE VALLEY.

For second of five instalments of annuity for beneficial objects, per second article treaty tenth January, eighteen hundred and fifty five, ten thousand dollars.

For second of five instalments for pay of physician, teacher, blacksmith, and farmer, per third article treaty tenth January, eighteen hundred and fifty five, two thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

UTAH.
For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Utahs, pursuant to the requirements of eighth article treaty thirtieth December, eighteen hundred and forty nine, five thousand dollars.

WINNEBAGOES.
For twenty eighth of thirty instalments as annuity in specie, per second article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, eighteen thousand dollars.

For twenty fifth of twenty seven instalments as annuity in specie, per third article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, ten thousand dollars.

For twenty eight of thirty instalments for fifty barrels of salt, per second article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For twenty eight of thirty instalments for three thousand pounds of tobacco, per second article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, six hundred dollars.

For twenty fifth of twenty seven instalments for one thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, per fifth article treaty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, three hundred dollars.

For twenty eight of thirty instalments for three smiths and assistants, per third article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For twenty eight of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per third article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For twenty eighth of thirty instalments for laborer and oxen, per third article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, three hundred and sixty five dollars.

For twenty fifth of twenty seven instalments for education, per fourth article treaty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, three thousand dollars.

For twenty fifth of twenty seven instalments for six agriculturalists, purchase of oxen, ploughs, and other implements, per fifth article treaty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, four hundred dollars.

For interest on one million one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty first November, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, fifty five thousand dollars.

For tenth of thirty instalments of interest on eighty five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty thirtieth October, eighteen hundred and forty six, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

WYANDOTS.

For second of three equal instalments upon three hundred and eighty thousand dollars, in lieu of former annuities and claims, per sixth article treaty first January, eighteen hundred and fifty five, one hundred and twenty six thousand six hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty seven cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For carrying into effect the object of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and nineteen, making provision for the civilization of the Indian tribes, the sum of five thousand dollars, in addition to the sum specified in said act, to be expended in the manner provided in said act.

For surveying and marking the boundaries of the Choctaw and Chickasaw countries, in pursuance of the provisions of the nineteenth article of the treaty of twenty second June, anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty five, and for completing the survey of the Creek boundary, ten thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to prevent trespasses and depredations by Indians separated from their respective tribes, within the States and Territories, and to remove and settle them within the Indian country, five thousand dollars.

For the completion and construction of a map of the Indian territories within the United States for the use of the committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives, and of the office of Indian Affairs, two thousand dollars.

For payment to Ann Hyatt for balance of undischarged claim for an improvement under the Cherokee treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty eight, as ascertained by the report of the Second Auditor, one hundred and sixteen dollars.

For compensation of three special agents and three interpreters for the Indian tribes of Texas, and for purchase of presents, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing agricultural implements and stock for the Indians in Texas, seventy four thousand six hundred and fifty eight dollars and fifty cents.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of delivery of annuities, goods, and provisions to the Indian tribes in Minnesota and Wisconsin, thirty thousand dollars.

For the employment of temporary clerks by superintendents of Indian affairs, on such occasions and for such periods of time as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary to the public service, five thousand dollars.

For fitting up and furnishing the rooms occupied by the Office of Indian Affairs, two thousand dollars.

To repay to a Choctaw Indian this amount stolen from him by a soldier in the service of the United States, forty dollars.

For salary of person in charge of collection of statistics and his copyist, two thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Utah, and presents to Indians in said Territory, forty five thousand dollars.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of New Mexico, and in making to the Indians, in said Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and in assisting them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, forty seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, embracing expenses of travel of the superintendent and agents and necessary subsistence of employers, twenty seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For the pay of physicians, smiths, carpenters, and laborers, on the reservations in California, eighty two thousand five hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians of California to the reservations in that State, ninety one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Washington, thirty thousand dollars.

For the expenses of adjusting difficulties and preventing outbreaks in the Territory of Washington, ten thousand dollars.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Oregon, including insurance and transportation of annuities, thirty thousand dollars.

[From the Warrenton News.]

The Batteries of the National Intelligencer Silenced by Know Nothingism.

The National Intelligencer, the able and highly respected national organ of the Whig party, whilst that party had a local habitation and name, has come out in an elaborate leader defining its position in the Presidential canvass. Its powerful batteries, which it was wont to aim with so effective force against the ranks of the Democracy are silenced in the present contest. It takes a neutral ground, and intends to maintain it. Its learned and accomplished Editor, "Bonaparte of bulletins," "The Johnson of our times," cannot and will not lend the influence of his excellent name nor the aid of his polished pen to the support of Mr. Fillmore, how highly soever he may, in times past, have esteemed that gentleman as a Whig, or may even now appreciate his virtues as a man. He cannot endorse the dangerous tenets and disgusting practices of Know Nothingism. He knows too well the "corrupt and corrupting" tendencies of the "Order," and refuses to defile either his hands or his heart by its polluting touch. He spurns the foul embrace.

We commend to the admirers of Mr. Fillmore in North Carolina the extract from the Intelligencer to be found below. It intimates what we have before tried to impress upon the minds of our Whig friends, that Mr. Fillmore, a Whig, openly espousing the doctrines of that party, is one man, and Mr. Fillmore, a Know Nothing, bound to perform the behests of the Grand Council of the "Order," and totally irresponsible to the people for his conduct, is another and a very different man. His change of party relations, it will be seen, is sufficient to annihilate all claims that he once had to the confidence and support of the venerable Mr. Gales, who, entertaining for him an exalted respect, nevertheless refuses to sustain him in the present canvass. Hear him:

"And in like manner we may say of the 'American' party—composed as it is partly of those who were formerly Whigs and partly of those who have been Democrats—that neither in the homogeneity of its elements any more than in the wisdom and expediency of its proposed objects, so far as they conflict with Whig principles, has it been able to conciliate our confidence. For Mr. Fillmore, personally, we have all possible respect, and we have too often spoken in sincere praise and admiration of the manner in which he has already filled the Presidential Chair, as well as of his high competency for that exalted station, to be now suspected of any disposition to detract aught from his well-earned fame. But we cannot forget that Mr. Fillmore was a Whig when he before conducted the Government with such signal ability; that he was surrounded by Whig advisers and was guided in his Administration by Whig principles. Now, when he has become the candidate, as he himself announces, of 'another party,' and has disclaimed the name and associations he but so recently maintained, displacing them by those of a so-called 'American Order,' we cannot so clearly see that, with our unchanged opinions in favor of Whig principles and Whig men, we are warranted in expecting at his hands the same course under the maxims he now espouses as under those which formerly regulated his administration and crowned it with such brilliant success."

Terrible Disaster at Cape May.

CAPE ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 6.

The mammoth Mount Vernon Hotel, at this place, took fire last night at a quarter to 11 o'clock, and was entirely consumed. The other hotels escaped uninjured.

The origin of the fire is unknown. Mr. Cain, the lessee of the house, was residing in the building, and had retired previous to the alarm of fire. His son, Philip Cain, Jr., escaped from the building by leaping from the second story window, but was badly burned.

With the exception of the son, the whole of Mr. Cain's family perished in the flames. The following is a list of those lost: Philip Cain, Sr., the lessee, Andrew Cain, Martha Cain, Sarah Cain, and Mrs. Albertson.

The Mount Vernon was built by a company of gentlemen, at a cost of \$125,000, upon which there is not one cent of insurance. The hotel was celebrated for its immense size, and for the superior accommodations the building afforded to guests. The interior was well finished, and the apartments were larger and more comfortable than usual at watering-place hotels. The entire structure, both outside and upon the court yard, was surrounded with wooden piazzas that extended from the ground to the roof, with floors at each story. The wing was a quarter of a mile in length, and the front covered nearly an equal extent of ground. The dining room, which was 425 feet long and 60 feet in width, was capable of accommodating 3,000 persons. There were 432 rooms in the building. It was claimed that the Mount Vernon was the largest hotel in the world. In addition to the main building there was a stable for fifty horses, carriage houses, tennis alleys, &c.

Melancholy as the disaster is, it is a most fortunate circumstance that the fire did not occur during the bathing season. There were no guests in the house at the time.

The Mount Vernon stood at a considerable distance from the other houses on the island, or the destruction of property would have been still greater. Had the flames communicated to the more densely built portions of the town, Cape Island would have been probably laid in ruins, as the hotels and other buildings are all of the most combustible description, and there is no fire apparatus in the place.

Fire in New York.

New York, August 30.

The Latting Observatory and 20 other buildings on Forty Fourth street, in close vicinity to the Crystal Palace, were destroyed by fire this day.

MARRIED.

On the 16th instant, by Rev. Wm. Graves, Mr. Wm. H. Morrison, of Scott county, Va., to Mrs. Dorey Garmon, of this vicinity.

Romantic Story--Another Female in Male Apparel.

Considerable excitement was created at Rockfish village, North Carolina, about eighteen months ago, by the mysterious disappearance of a young lady, who it was afterwards concluded was dead. She has since turned up in a very unexpected manner, as the following letter in the Fayetteville North Carolinian will show. The writer says:

A year and a half passed by. The occurrence of Marinda's fate began to be obliterated from the mind. Those friends who mourned for her had laid aside their weeds and had resigned her as lost forever.

Let us now go back to the eventful night of her disappearance, and learn the true fate of our romantic heroine.

It appears she became dissatisfied with her condition, for some cause unnecessary to detail, and left her boarding house while all beneath its roof were buried in profound slumber; and for fear of being seen by some one in the village, she took the path leading up the margin of the pond, passing by the beach near its head, and thence through the woods to the main road. She found herself at daylight some distance off, and determined, in order to conceal her identity, to doff the attire of a woman and assume that of the sterner sex. An opportunity soon offered, for seeing a farm house near by, a pair of pantaloons and some shirts hanging on the fence, she managed to secure them, and at once appropriated them to her own use. In this disguise she traveled on to Bennettsville, S. C., where she procured work as a boy, and diligently applied herself for several months without exciting the least suspicion as to her sex. Her associates were with the males of the village, and though she frequently went with the boys to the river to wash she never could be induced to go in herself, always volunteering to watch the clothes while they were bathing.

Work becoming a little scarce, John (for that was her assumed name) left Bennettsville and went to Cheraw, where she labored for two or three months, until she procured funds enough to take her to Charleston. In that city she was taken sick with fever, and though under skillful medical attendance she managed to preserve her incognito.

John finally, like the moth to the candle, ventured too near her old range, and was discovered first, as one of the operatives of a factory in Fayetteville, by some of those who had known Marinda at Rockfish. Finding herself suspected, she left, and hired herself to an old bachelor some miles from town, doing faithful man service on the farm and about the house, sleeping with the crusty old fellow at night without his suspecting what kind of a bed-fellow he had, until curiosity brought her to town to hear the discussion between Bragg and Gilmer, when she was again met by some of her old acquaintances, and fully recognized as Marinda, the lost maiden of Rockfish village.

Marinda has promised to assume the appropriate costume of her sex, though she says that the men have more fun than the women; that it will be hard for her hereafter to sit and listen to the everlasting gossip of girls, since she has mingled with the men—attended the elections and tax-gatherings—become interested in politics—heard the candidates, and been hugged and treated so well by them.

To the Friends of Education in North Carolina.

At a preliminary meeting of delegates from various counties, held in Goldsboro' in May last, it was resolved to hold a State Convention, of the friends of Education in North Carolina in the coming Fall—and the undersigned were appointed a Committee of Preparations with power to determine the time and place of holding said Convention and of electing persons to prepare essays upon subjects designated.

We hereby announce that SALISBURY has been fixed on as the place of said meeting, and that it will take place on Tuesday the 21st day of October next; and we will also take pleasure in being able to announce that the citizens of Salisbury have tendered the free hospitalities of the place to the delegates to the Convention and that only half the usual fare will be charged to the visitors on the Rail Roads of the State.

The meeting promises to be the most respectable of the kind ever held in North Carolina; and it is hoped that many friends of the cause from all parts of the State will come to counsel together, to hear and communicate information, to encourage each other, and to help to give unity of aim and system of effort to the laborers in this important field. A brief address, setting forth, more fully the object of this Convention, will be issued in a few days; and in the meantime this notice is given that those interested may be enabled to make timely preparation.

That the delegates may receive proper attention, all wishing or expecting to attend are requested to give early notice to D. A. Davis, of Salisbury, who will report their names to the committee of the Town appointed to see the comfort of the visitors. It is to be hoped that a false delicacy will not prevent any one from complying with this request.

Professors in Colleges, Teachers in Classical and common Schools, Officers of the common School system, and all friends of the great cause of Education, and all friends of North Carolina, are cordially invited to attend as delegates.

C. H. WILEY, Sup't Com. Schools for N. C.
D. A. DAVIS, of Rowan county.
E. W. OGBORN, of Guilford county.
WM. K. LANE, of Wayne county.
WM. ROBINSON, of Warren county.
E. GRAVES, of Warren county.

Committee of Preparations.
August 14th, 1856.

It is related of Thomas F. Marshall that a judge having once fined him thirty dollars for contempt of court, he rose and asked the judge to loan him the money, as he hadn't it, and there was no friend present to whom he could so well apply as to his Honor. This was a stumper. The judge looked at Tom and then at the clerk, and finally said: "Clerk, remit Mr. Marshall's fine; the State is better able to lose thirty dollars than I am."

The first daily newspaper printed in Virginia was in 1780, and the subscription price was \$50 per annum.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Sept. 18, 1856.



Democratic Republican Ticket.

For President:
JAS. BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For Vice President:
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS
For President and Vice President.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, OF CURRITUCK,
SAMUEL P. HILL, OF CASWELL.

Districts:
1st Dist., W. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2d " W. J. BLOW, of Pitt,
3d " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th " JOHN M. CLEMENT, of Davie,
7th " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg,
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

Speaking Against Time.

The Know Nothing candidate for Elector in this District, John D. Hyman, has adopted a rather unusual method to prevent replies to his speeches. He made a speech at this place during the week of the Extra Court in June, on which occasion Mr. Coleman asked him for a division of time, that the people might hear both sides. Mr. Hyman refused, and as the appointment was his, there was no alternative but to submit to the ungenerous course he had chosen. Mr. Hyman is now filling a list of appointments in the counties west of this. Of his speech at Murphey, he thus writes to the Spectator, under date Sept. 3:

"As I was determined to present all the pending issues in the canvass fairly before the people, I occupied a good portion of the afternoon. Mr. W. H. Thomas, Senator elect from this District, briefly replied."

From the above we infer that he is pursuing the course he adopted here—speaking against time, to prevent a reply. It is true the appointments are Mr. Hyman's, but common fairness and courtesy, sanctioned by the invariable practice of all parties, demand an equal division of time. Is Mr. Hyman afraid to let the people hear both sides? Verily it looketh marvelously like it. Mr. Thomas may have but "briefly replied," on account of the unfairness of not allowing him time, but we venture the assertion that he made the fur fly during his "brief reply."

There is a remedy for this Know Nothing trick to choke off free discussion, and we suggest to our Democratic friends the propriety of adopting it in future. Whenever a fair division of time cannot be had, let the Democracy repair to another stand, and listen to their own men hold forth, leaving the K. N. candidate to edify his brethren with his three hour speeches. This will be only just and fair. Where no courtesy is shown, show none. It is a free fight, let the longest pole take the persimmons!

Death of more Preachers.

We learn from the Herald of Truth that Rev. Ulrich Keener, of the Holston Conference, died in the triumphs of the christian faith, at his residence in Jackson county, on the 21st ult. Also, that Rev. John M. Kelly, Presiding Elder of the Rogersville District, died on the 1st instant. Some seven or eight preachers, in the bounds of the Conference, have died, we learn, during the present year.

Fine Fruit.

Wm. Coleman, Esq., sent us the other day a basket of superior Peaches.

Mr. Joseph Quinn has also laid us under obligations for some delicious English Grapes and some very fine Peaches.

May they live forever!

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Standard, under date of the 3d inst., writes that, "Should an overruling Providence so curse us as to permit the election of John C. Fremont, the calculation here is that the Southern States would call together their respective Legislatures and take the necessary steps to prevent any inauguration in this city, by quietly and peaceably giving the notice of a termination of a joint occupancy of the District of Columbia, and requesting the sectional party to inaugurate their sectional President in their own section of our once glorious Union."

Where are They?

Our K. N. friends,—the leaders who have an interest in deceiving the people, we mean,—are just now making the discovery that a wonderful reaction has been going on in the public mind in Mr. Fillmore's favor. They do not, of course, give us the precise localities where these mighty revolutions are taking place. That would be hard to do, and they had rather not undertake it. It can't be in the South, for in the late State elections in every single instance the Democracy have swept them by overwhelming majorities. It can't be in the North, for in the only States, Vermont and Maine, where elections have been held lately, the Black Republican or Fremont party, have carried every thing, thus plainly showing that Fillmore is not thought of, either North or South. Where, then, are those mighty changes, of which we hear so much, transpiring? Echo answers, Where! We suppose it is merely a change from hope to despair, going on in the minds of the few enthusiastic gentlemen who are desperately bent on vindicating their consistency by throwing away their votes on Mr. Fillmore! The disposition to delude themselves and their fellow-citizens, so manifest in the conduct of the few Fillmore men of the South, reminds us forcibly of what Pope, or some other old codger, once said—

"Man never is, but always to be, blest."

"Things are Working."

The Boston Journal, a paper of the deepest Abolition dye, and of course an ardent supporter of Fremont, is openly advocating a Monarchical form of Government, as preferable to our republican system! The Journal is a paper of considerable standing in the North, and in this case no doubt faithfully reflects the feelings and sentiments of the Abolition Codfish Aristocracy of Boston.—The Journal says:

"We are decidedly of the opinion that monarchy and hereditary monarchy is by far the best form of government that human wisdom has yet devised for the administration of considerable nations, and that it will always continue to be the most perfect which human virtue will admit of."

Such notions may suit the latitude of Boston, where all kinds of heresies, villainies and deviltry generally, "flourish like a green bay tree." When a man opens his brain and his heart to the reception and practice of one kind of rascality, a motley crowd of kindred sins and follies follow in rapid succession.—Hence, the Bostonians, who have long worshipped at the shrine of the "nigger" god, are about ripe to sacrifice the government of their fathers and rear a Monarchy upon its ruins. But the honest and virtuous masses of the people will be apt to put their foot upon the monster's neck, before it has time to do much harm. We attach no great importance to this new phase of Northern madness, and only call attention to it that our readers may be informed of the tendency of the times.

Senator Clayton is still detained in Washington by sickness, from which he has suffered more or less during a large portion of the session.

There are nine persons in the County Jail at Cincinnati, who are suffering from delirium tremens.

In the interior of Peru has been discovered a beautiful tunnel under a river, the work of the old Inca Indians, and a lasting proof of their civilization.

The Directors of the Virginia and Tennessee, and the East Tennessee and Virginia rail roads, have, it is stated, made all necessary arrangements for the connection of the two roads.

GREAT REVIVAL.—A great revival is going on in Sumter district S. C., ninety-one persons having joined the Methodist church, during a protracted meeting conducted by Revs. Townsend and Dubose.

BOCUS CORN.—Spurious coin, resembling in size and appearance \$2 1/2 gold pieces, are in circulation at Washington, says the Star. They have on one side the American eagle, resembling that on the quarter eagle, and on the other the head of Washington.

PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.—We have received the first number of this interesting paper. It is got up very much in the style of the old well known "Spirit of the Times," and no doubt will sustain the reputation of its predecessor as the most entertaining paper of the day.

CAUGHT A BUMBLE-BEE.—Fremont, in his official report of his travels across the Rocky Mountains, gravely informs the Government that when on one of the highest peaks he caught a bumble bee. On the 4th of next November he will catch a Tartar.—Exchange.

If we may believe the statements of Captain Schenck and other army and naval officers, the capture of that "bumble-bee" was one of the greatest military exploits of his life.

The Little Rock True Democrat estimates the Democratic majority in Arkansas at from ten to twelve thousand votes. As far as heard from, out of twenty-four counties, Mr. James Yell, the American candidate for Governor, has carried one. The Legislature stands: Democrats, 65; Opposition, 10. In the Senate: Democrats, 20; Opposition, 5. Both Democratic Congressmen are elected.

Hon. Charles J. Jenkins.

This distinguished Old Line Whig of Georgia, has written a letter in which he takes the ground that the present contest is strictly between Buchanan and Fremont, and avows his intention to give his support to the Democratic nominees. Mr. Jenkins is not unknown to the country. He has been identified with the old Whig party of Georgia from his earliest youth; has been their noblest standard bearer in many fierce conflicts, and in the last Presidential election was their candidate for Vice President on the Webster ticket. His long public services, his acknowledged abilities, disinterested patriotism, loftiness and purity of character, give no ordinary weight to his opinions in a fearful crisis like the present.

It is evident that in many points of their creed Mr. Jenkins is hostile to the Democratic party, as he has been in fact all his life—yet he has the honesty and patriotism to acknowledge that the only hope he has of the perpetuity of the Union, is based upon the success of the Democratic party. We give below some extracts from his letter, and would cheerfully publish it entire had we the room to spare. Speaking of the Democratic party, Mr. Jenkins says:

"But with all its faults, that party now stands forth, alone in its reliable nationality; alone in its unqualified pledge to maintain the present status of congressional legislation on the slavery question. For the redemption of this pledge their orators at the hustings and their editors thro' the press are now faithfully laboring. Exceptions there may be, but in general, even on free soil, they come up manfully to the work. The party is planted on this policy, their commitment is complete—with it they must sink or swim. Their candidate as broadly pledged as deeply committed to themselves, is Mr. Buchanan, the wisest, most conservative, most reliable Democratic aspirant to the Presidency. They call him an old fogey, I have an instinctive leaning to old foginess when put in competition with young Americanism. I would take him in preference to the most promising sprig of young America that Democracy can boast."

This is no time to struggle for party ascendancy. Now we must look to the country—its continuing prosperity and greatness in the Union, or its utter ruin out of it. We must have a President who will uphold the Constitution now, as we interpret it, or all is lost. Let our inquiry then be, first, who of all the candidates will stand firmly by us; and secondly, who of those that will, has the fairest prospect of success. Self-preservation, demands that in this crisis, we vote with reference to the great issue, and to the availability of the candidates in the election. Let us save the Union now, through the instrumentality of the Democracy, if need be, and oppose to them hereafter, the same indomitable spirit they have encountered in us heretofore. They who admit the peril and then refuse this sacrifice to avert it, are in danger of merging the patriot in the partisan. Now, the better to estimate the peril and the chances of averting it, let us consider the prospects of the several candidates. Believing, as I conscientiously do, that should Mr. Fremont succeed, the Union will not survive his administration, I assume that it is a cardinal object to secure the election of a safe man by the people—Heaven forbid that the destinies of this great country should be committed to the House of Representatives, as now constituted. Does any southern man feel differently, let him cast his eye upon the speaker's chair—let him contemplate the attitude of that body at this moment, and be warned. Does he with all the lights before him, desire to send the election to that body in the forlorn hope of thus securing the election of his party's candidate, for him, I have no argument. "He is joined unto his idols."

To return then, That Mr. Fremont will receive an immense majority of the votes in the non-slaveholding States, is beyond all question—precisely how many no man can foresee. He might lose twenty-seven votes and still be elected. The entire votes of the South concentrated upon one candidate would be inadequate to elect him. No reasonable man will deny that, should the vote of the South be divided, Mr. Fremont will receive a sufficient number of northern votes to defeat an election by the people. The practical question for us, which of the two, Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Fillmore, has the fairest chance of obtaining in the non-slaveholding States, such a number of votes as, united with the entire vote of the South, will secure his election by the people. Mr. Fillmore's hopes, north of Mason and Dixon's line, rest upon New York. Be not deceived by the assertions of the partisan press. He has no foothold elsewhere, in that section. On what foundation do his hopes rest in New York?—Looking to the numerous factions into which the people of that State have of late been divided and sub-divided, the notorious loosening of ancient party ties, and their known proclivity to Free-soilism, I submit to every candid mind the question, is it safe, in an issue so important and so doubtful, to base a calculation upon her vote? There is, then, no reliable expectation that the South could obtain help enough from the North to elect Mr. Fillmore. What are Mr. Buchanan's prospects? It is as far removed from doubt, as such an event can well be, that the noble old Keystone State will stand by the Union and by her illustrious son in this contest.—There is good reason to hope that New Jersey will do likewise. These two, with the unanimous votes of the South, would elect Mr. Buchanan. His prospects in those two States are far brighter, I think, than Mr. Fillmore's in New York. But again, to borrow a phrase, Mr. Buchanan has, in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Connecticut, a margin, which Mr. Fillmore has no where. Should the former lose New Jersey, there is a hope that out of those four States, the loss would be made good. I do not mention them in any other connection, because I fear more than I hope from them.

In one word, then, were this a contest between Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Buchanan, and were I assured that Mr. Fillmore would oppose himself to the restoration of the Missouri restriction, I would vote for him with unhesitating pleasure. But, being satisfied beyond all doubt, that it is in fact a contest between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fremont; that Mr. Buchanan, as President, will inter-

pose all the power of his administration to preserve, unimpaired, the Constitutional rights of the South and the perpetuity of the Union, whilst his real competitor would unscrupulously trample on the former, with full knowledge that he thereby imperilled the latter, I say let every southern electoral vote be cast for the Democratic nominee. Let Georgia do so, laying all party prejudices and affections, as an offering, on the altar of our common country. To aid in this result, no man need sever any existing party ties, nor need he form new ones. For myself I disclaim any such purpose.

I have, my dear sir, been unwilling to obtrude my opinions upon public attention; but I do not see that I can, with propriety, refuse to place in your hands this hasty and imperfect expression of them, leaving to your sound discretion the use to be made of them. Respectfully, &c.,

CHARLES J. JENKINS.

Dr. W. WILLINGHAM.

Northern Know Nothingism.

The following excellent article we take from an editorial in the columns of the Augusta Constitutionalist:

In a recent issue we commented upon the startling and indisputable fact, that the Know Nothing and Black Republican parties had united, in Indiana, upon the same Electoral ticket, for the Presidency. In Ohio, they have separate tickets, but they have fused in sympathy and feeling, on the issue of paramount importance to the South. The Constitution grants to the South all the protection which she needs for the institution of slavery. Her political prosperity and social safety demand of her to guard her rights with unsleeping vigilance. She should hold the institution of slavery as the forbidden fruit in the garden of her civilization. No one should be allowed to touch it with sacrilegious hands either in the State or Territories. He who would touch it, to overthrow it, or check its progress, should be held and treated as a deadly foe. With him the South should have no sympathy, direct or indirect, and yet, our Southern Know Nothing friends are wearing around their necks the charmed fetters of a mortal delusion, binding them with loathsome sympathies to the fiercest enemies of their rights. See for a moment their condition. Mr. Fillmore is their candidate for the Presidency; as such they desire his success. If they were asked if they desire the success of the Know Nothing ticket in Ohio, they would quickly answer they do.—See their unfortunate condition! The Know Nothing State Convention of Ohio, adopted this, among other principles of their platform: "Resolved that slavery is local not national. We oppose its extension into any of our Territories, and the increase of its political power by the admission of any slave State or otherwise, and we demand of the General Government an immediate redress of the great wrongs which have been inflicted upon the cause of Freedom, and the American character, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the introduction of slavery into Kansas in violation of law, by the force of arms, and the destruction of the elective franchise."

Read that, and think of it in your inmost souls. Southern Know Nothings will go into the house of their political worship and pray God to grant victory to these enemies of the South! Is there not ample reasons for a Southern Know Nothing to say

"Am I mad? And does delirium utter such sweet words into a dreamer's ear?" that, because Millard Fillmore is called "the model President," "the second Washington!" I can pray for the triumph of the Know Nothings of Ohio, marching under a Fillmore banner with this hateful, insulting, contemptuous resolution inscribed upon it!

You who are not lost to reason and all sound reflection, will ask yourselves, "In what company am I? Are these the natural allies of the South? Could I trust myself with these dark lantern conspirators of Ohio?—Could they be shrouded from observation, and crawl around my dwelling, would not the torch of the incendiary be applied to it, where my wife and children are reposing in fancied safety? Must I pray for their success, that they may hold the reins of power?" Ah, well may a Southern Know Nothing ask himself these questions. If Mr. Fillmore be all that his Southern supporters represent him, how could he control the fury of his Northern supporters were they to get the control of both Houses of Congress? If he sympathizes with these fanatics, then the whole government would be against you. The sentiments of the Know Nothings of Indiana and Ohio are the sentiments of the whole party at the North, with here and there, perhaps, an isolated exception.

Southern Know Nothings act as if they felt themselves driven to the wall, and forced to lean upon Mr. Fillmore against their enemies, who are at the same time his supporters. Your condition is not as desperate as that. It is in your power to lean upon a safe man, backed by real friends. We will prove the truth of our assertion. What did the Democratic State Convention of Ohio do? These are the resolutions which they adopted: "Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States embodies the noblest and wisest system of free government ever established by patriotic men."

Resolved, That as Democrats we will stand by that Constitution, with all its compromises, and maintain the Union of the States against the opposition of all traitors, from whatever source they may come.

Resolved, That in the principles of the Kansas Nebraska bill, we recognize, as they do, the right of the people of the States and Territories to form their own domestic government, in accordance with the Constitution, and are just, proper, and Democratic.

They stand by the Constitution and the Union. They leave the question of slavery, in States and Territories, to be decided by that sacred instrument. The Constitution recognizes your rights, recognizes your slaves to be of property, and gives to every State and all the citizens of each, equal protection in their rights of property, whether it consists in merchandise, money, or slaves. Mr. Buchanan stands by the Constitution and the Union, and the rights of the South as well as those of the North. Admit, for the sake of argument, that Mr. Fillmore would be as true to you as Mr. Buchanan, which should you support, the former, whose advocates at the North are the enemies of your constitutional rights, or the latter, whose advocates are their staunch and unflinching friends? Just read the Ohio

Know Nothing resolution again. It declares that slavery shall not be extended into the Territories, and why? because it would increase your political power. It declares against the admission of another slave State. Does not this evince a supreme contempt for your constitutional rights? And what further does it say? "We demand" redress for wrongs against the "cause of freedom." This is the language of a master. It is an imperial utterance, and so far as the South is concerned, it is the voice of a despot. Of whom do they "demand it?" Of the General Government—Congress is demanded not only to legislate on the subject of slavery but to legislate against it—to legislate away your rights—to legislate you into ruin and dishonor. We need not stop to expose the falsehoods which the Know Nothing resolution propagates. The proclivity of its scorn of our Southern institution and constitutional rights, every Southern man can see.

Men are like bagles—the more brass they contain the further you can hear them. Women are like tulips—the more modest and retired they appear, the better you love them.

A company has been formed in Memphis, Tenn., to construct a line of telegraphic connection direct with St. Louis.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a regular communication of Mt. Hermon Lodge, No. 118, A. Y. Masons, Asheville, N. C., held on the 4th instant, the following proceedings were had, to wit:

WHEREAS, it hath pleased God, who doeth all things well, yet who worketh mysteriously, to cut down in the prime of life our friend and brother, Dr. W. B. RIGGAN, of Lebanon, Ill., who, though only a temporary resident amongst us, had greatly won upon our esteem. Therefore

1. Resolved, That we recognized in brother RIGGAN, during his short sojourn in our midst, excellency of heart and life truly commendable, and which every Mason should imitate.

2. Resolved, That we buried him "not as those without hope," but that while extending to his mortal remains that last act of friendship, so grateful to the Masonic heart, we fostered the hope that the Lion of the tribe of Judah would raise him again to new life and immortal youth.

3. Resolved, That we heartily sympathize with the afflicted widow and only child of our deceased brother, and pray God to be to them a husband and father.

4. Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be furnished the family of the deceased, and to the village papers for publication.

J. ROBERTS, W. M., Pro tem.
JAS. B. RANKIN, Sec'y.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of David Roberts, deceased, will be preached at the Turkey Creek Church, on the first Sabbath in October next, at 12 o'clock, M.

A CARD.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the members elect to the House of Commons that he expects to be a candidate before them for the office of Chief Clerk.

Burnsville, Aug. 28, 1856.

NOW RECEIVING,

ONE of the largest assortments of FALL and WINTER GOODS, at the "cheap for cash" store of

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

that will be found in this market, to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.—It is not our intention to make a paper showing here of what we have, but if you want anything comfortable, good, or pretty, call and for yourselves judge whether any reliance can be placed in us, when we say that we have the most comprehensive stock in town, and which, for prompt sale, will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house can afford to sell. We don't profess to sell goods for New York cost, but do profess to sell as cheap for the same kind of pay as the cheapest.

We receive in exchange for goods almost all kinds of country produce. Come on with it and your money, and we can satisfy any reasonable man.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.,
Opposite Eagle Hotel.
Asheville, September 18, 1856.—tf

OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of

CLOTHING,

and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,

From a cap for 87 1/2 cents, to a \$5.50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Caps, Gaiters, Neckties, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.
September 18, 1856. tf

PERFUMERY,

Of all kinds, extracts, Cologne, shaving and toilet soaps, tooth and hair brushes, and fancy articles "too tedious to mention," will be found at the cheap fashionable store of

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.
September 18, 1856. tf

WANTED, a good Milk Cow, with a young calf. Enquire at this Office.

Notice.

THE members of the Asheville Mutual Insurance Company are hereby notified that an election of a Board of Directors of said Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Secretary in the town of Asheville, on Friday the 10th day of October, prox. A full attendance is desired. Members not being in attendance may send proxies.

JAS. B. RANKIN, Sec'y.
Sept. 18, 1856.

MADISON LAND SALE.

ON THURSDAY, the 16th of October, 1856, I will proceed to sell all the LANDS belonging to the Estate of Samuel Chunn, deceased; including the

STAND AND BRIDGE, the late residence of said Chunn. The sale will be made on the premises, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

TERMS. One and two years credit, with interest from date, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.
Sept. 18, 1856. td

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a Charter for a Turnpike Road from James' Toms' on the Hickory Nut Turnpike, to the Plank Road Bridge on Swannanoa.

Paints and Dye Stuffs.

1000 LBS White Lead in Oil. Warranted pure Lead ground in pure Linseed Oil, and full weight.

Just received at ASTON'S.

300 Best Eng. Venetian Red.
200 " Spanish Brown.
500 " Putty.
200 " Sal Soda.
70 " Chrome Green, in oil.
1 Barrel Lampblack.
25 lbs Litharge.
25 " Prussian Blue.
25 " Chrome Yellow.
25 " Turkey Umber.
25 " Gum Shellac.
12 Doz. Paint Brushes, assorted.
10 lbs Nutmegs.
Just received at ASTON'S.
September 11, 1856. tf

STORE HOUSE TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent, or lease for a term of years, the large and well situated STORE HOUSE, now occupied by Smith and McDowell, on main street, opposite J. H. Guder's Hotel. Application can be made to the undersigned, or in his absence, to W. W. McDowell or J. H. Guder.

JESSE S. SMITH.
Asheville, Aug. 28, 1856. tf

Auction and Commission BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, at the solicitation of many gentlemen, has concluded to do a general Auction and Commission Business in the town of Asheville. He will receive and dispose of at public auction, all kinds of Property, including Real Estate, Negroes, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, &c., &c. He pledges himself to do the best he can for those who entrust their interests to his hands.

He will attend sales in adjoining counties, when desired.

REFERENCE—Any prominent citizen of Asheville.
W. T. DICKENSON.
Asheville, Sept. 4, 1856—6m

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

PIANOS—MUSIC.

A LARGE and well selected stock of the best maker's PIANOS, may be found at all times at Factory prices at

Ramsay's Music Store,

178 Richardson Street, Columbia, S. C.

Special attention is invited to the famous

Hallett, Davis & Co's Piano, so superior in tone, finish and durability.

Columbia, August 18, 1856—1y

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

Brushes, Window Glass,

French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—ALSO—

Fine Brandy and Wines,

Sold only for medicinal purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above

Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

50,000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes, qualities, prices and manufacturers, just received at

ASTON'S.

James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at

ASTON'S.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country.

SMITH BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

If You are coming, why don't you come along?

And supply yourself with a lot of Spratt's Patent Homoeopathic Self-Sealing Fruit Cans—a new and indispensable article for the lovers of good things. Just received by Express at the People's Emporium, by the public's obedient servant,

E. J. ASTON.
Aug. 14.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE undersigned, surviving partner of the Firm of Smith & McDowell, offers the entire Stock of GOODS at

COST.

The stock is large and desirable—was bought under favorable circumstances, and is now, in consequence of the death of the senior partner, offered at cost, for cash. Come on with your money, if you want the

CHEAPEST GOODS

Ever sold in North Carolina. Remember they HAVE TO BE SOLD!

The business must be closed immediately, and bargains can be had.

Any person wishing to set up a country store, can purchase all or a part of our Stock on such terms as will enable them to make the money before they are required to pay for the goods.

W. W. McDOWELL,
Surviving Partner.

Asheville, July 10, 1856.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT continues open for the reception of the travelling public.—Its character as a first class Hotel, its admirable location with regard to coolness and quietness, being remote from the noise and bustle of the Court Square, and the disorder of the drinking establishments in that vicinity; its fine mountain views, and receiving the mountain air, fresh and unobstructed, and yet being near enough to the public square for any object of business, is too well known to need further commendation; and the proprietor has added, and is still adding, to its comforts and conveniences, and he hopes to merit and continue to receive the very large share of public patronage which he has formerly had.

J. M. HAPPOULT.

Morganton, July 10th, 1856.

N. B. Persons desirous of coming direct from Charlotte to Morganton, will find ready facilities of transportation, there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton, and at Lincolnton Col. B. P. Johnston, the proprietor of the Hotel, keeps good horses, carriages, and drivers, for public use; and at Morganton the subscriber also is ready at any time to transport persons to any point to which they may wish to go.

J. M. H.

Keep it Before the People.

THAT there is just now opening at ASTON'S the largest and best selected stock of PURE

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

ever offered to the citizens of Western North Carolina.

He takes pleasure in calling the attention of Physicians and others to his stock, which, having been purchased of the best houses in New York and Philadelphia, are pure, fresh and reliable. Call and examine for yourselves.

June 5, 1856. tf

Bring on Your Wool.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old friends and customers that he is still at the old stand on Reems Creek, prepared as heretofore to card their Wool in superior style.

JOHN S. WEAYER.

May 22, 1856.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

NOTICE.

READER, you know that I must now collect all the debts due the firm of Smith & McDowell. Delays are dangerous.

W. W. McDOWELL,
Surviving Partner.

July 17, 1856.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire

Iron by

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

August 7, 1856.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of

Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms

and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus,

Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings

of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms.

J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses

shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to need it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves

or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

FRESH RAISINS.—A few boxes just received, at

ASTON'S.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS
Is Published Weekly,
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, in advance; Two Dollars and fifty cents in six months; or Three Dollars at the end of the year.
No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square of twelve lines, for the first and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.
For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.
From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

The Western Extension.

A correspondent of the Raleigh Register states that a meeting of the stockholders of the Western extension of the North Carolina railroad was held at Statesville, Iredell county, on the 22d August. R. C. Pearson, Esq., of Morganton, was re-elected President of the company; R. F. Simonton, of Statesville, Treasurer; W. Murphy, of Rowan, Otho Gillespie, of Iredell, M. McCorkle, of Catawba, and E. J. Erwin, of Burke, Directors.

There were about one hundred stockholders present, and three thousand three hundred and thirty shares of individual stock were represented.

C. F. Fisher, Esq., President of the North Carolina road, appeared as the representative of the State's interest in the Western extension.

The Register's correspondent says:

"That part of the route of the road which extends from Salisbury to the Catawba river, a distance of about thirty nine miles, is under contract, and I learn that a more driving, energetic company of contractors could hardly be found. As an evidence of this, during the few months that have elapsed since the work was commenced, about sixty five thousand dollars worth of work has been done, and this, too, independent of any aid, so far, from the State.

You may be aware that thirty five thousand dollars must be paid into the Treasury of this company, before the State makes any payment. Already twenty thousand dollars have been paid in, leaving fifteen thousand dollars to be paid. This amount, I learn, will be paid by the first of October. The State will then be called on for its payment, and the work will then be still more strengthened.

The President's, Treasurer's, and Chief Engineer's reports will be published, I understand, within a few days. They are full of interesting matter relative to the road.

The road is to pass through an interesting part of North Carolina—a part which is not thoroughly known to the world—embracing an honorable, high minded, sterling class of citizens, moral and religious, unostentatious, it is true, but substantial and reliable. And, perhaps, one of the most productive portions of Western Carolina will lie within the range of this road. And one of the most beautiful countries in the world will be rendered accessible by the road, even in its present extent, but especially so, should it be continued westward to Tennessee.

The company who have the Western extension in hand, seem in fine spirits, encouraged and resolute. Harmony and courtesy prevailed in the meeting, and the prospect of success was indeed cheering to all."

IN PURSUIT OF A WIFE. A gentleman, says the Oswego Palladium, arrived in this city on Monday, in pursuit of a wife, from whom he had been separated some years, and whom she had supposed to be dead. He learned that she was married to another in Oswego, and came on to announce that he "still lived," and to take his better half to himself again, if she was willing. He presented himself at her home in Oswego on Monday afternoon, and the recognition was prompt and mutual. They rushed into each other's arms with frantic embraces, and rejoiced in meeting again in this world of vicissitudes. The lady immediately packed up her wardrobe, bid adieu to her second husband, and departed with her first, rejoicing that the lost had been found, and that the dead was alive. A child, the fruit of the second marriage, was left behind with its father. This is a curious world, truly.

A terrible explosion and conflagration recently occurred at Salonic, in which one thousand lives were lost. The city named is the ancient Thessalonica of the New Testament, and is ten miles in circumference. It is a place of great trade, and the population is estimated at 60,000. It is situated at the head of a noble gulf of the Archipelago, and is three hundred and ten miles west of Constantinople.

The public debt of Mexico is nearly \$103,000,000; requiring the annual payment of about four millions.
"Ah, Sam, so you've been in trouble, have you?"
"Yes, Jim, yes."
"Well, well, cheer up, man; adversity tries us, and shows up our better qualities."
"Ah, but adversity didn't try me; it was a county judge, and he showed up my worst qualities."

Special Providence.

We have been struck in reading the lives of many great and good men, with the strength of their belief in Special Providence; and with the number of such providences that they seem to encounter. And we have wondered whether a want of faith in God's constant and minute guardianship over each one of his children is not a besetting sin of our age. The doctrine of the Christians of former ages on this subject is undoubtedly the doctrine of the Bible, and if we practically deny it, we limit thus far the grace of God to us—by according to our faith it is done to us. If we do not believe in and expect Special Providences, we shall not recognize them when they come. We shall dishonor God by attributing to other causes the peculiar interposition of his love, and we shall lose the spiritual blessings which those interpositions are designed to bring us. When observed, special providences cultivate a child like spirit; they draw the heart of the Christian very near to the heart of his Heavenly Father; they cheer him with the blissful assurance that he is never forgotten, and will never be neglected; they lead him to feel that he cannot be alone; that he walks every step of his pilgrimage, beneath the eye, and encircled by the arm of One who loves him and who is omnipotent.

How much this feeling would increase our happiness! Why cannot we all possess it? Is it not what Christ means when he said—"Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you." Did he not intend that this sense of his ever-present sympathy and aid should be the legacy of each of his children? We cannot doubt it, and if we do not enjoy it now, it must be because of our unbelief. If we will review the events of a single day, in the light of God's promises, we shall find it full of special providences. We ought to see them—to be grateful for them—to have our faith and love quickened by them. While we neglect to mark them, we sin against God and our own souls. We live like orphans, when we are the sons of that ever living One who is always in all places, and has all power.

Sharp.

We were considerably amused, yesterday, at the recital of an anecdote illustrative of the difficulties which are sometimes encountered in the collection of claims. It appears that many years ago, the clerk of one of the courts in this section of the State had made frequent unsuccessful efforts to recover the amount of certain fee bills which he held against a slippery citizen residing in a neighboring county. Whenever the bills were presented, there was sure to be some obstacle to the payment of the amount due; and thus, from time to time, the settlement was deferred, until our clerk began to believe that his debtor should be ranked among those unprincipled knaves who infest all communities, and disgrace humanity by dishonestly refusing to pay their just liabilities. An opportunity was, however, soon afforded him of bringing the delinquent "to law." It happened that the fellow was summoned as a witness in a certain case, and the usual oath had to be administered to him by our friend, the clerk. It was put in this wise: "You solemnly swear that you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and also pay me those fee bills you owe, before you leave town—so help you God!" There was no getting over this, and being fairly circumvented by the wily clerk, the countryman lost no time after the adjournment of the court, in proceeding to his office and forking over.—Richmond Whig.

TAKE NOTICE.

Necessity compels me to close up my business, and notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to me, either by note or book account, that settlement must be made by the 15th of July next. After that time I shall, without respect of persons, place all unsettled claims in the hands of an Officer for collection. Attend to this matter, ye who are interested, and save cost.

MY MARKET HOUSE

will be open on the 1st of July, and I will be happy to furnish prompt paying customers with the best of the country affords, at usual rates.

THOS. GOODLAKE.
June 12, 1856. tf

PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at ASTON'S.

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new TAILORING SHOP, in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.
March 20, 1856.—tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Clothing, 131 MEETING STREET, Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, } P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, } A. D. SMITH,
Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c. Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c. Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally; ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856. tf

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law, BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf

JOHN B. WOODFIN,

Attorney at Law, BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law, SHELBY, CLEVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of MEDICINE, in its various branches. Dr. Hardy, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of. Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store. Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NELSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville.)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country. Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

Daguerreian Rooms.

O. M. LEWIS,

HAVING permanently located himself in Asheville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally. Rooms over Aston's Drug and Book Store. March 13,—tf.

PHYSIC FOR THE MIL-LION.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; "Rogers' Liverwort and Tary;" "Bull's Sarsaparilla;" "McLane's Vermifuge;" "Perry Davis' Pain Killer;" "Lyon's Katharine;" "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;" "Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry;" "Bitter Cathartic;" "Persian Hair Lustral;" "Bowel Cordial;" "Vermifuge;" "London's Indian Expecto-rant;" "Alterative;" "Carminative Balsam;" "Tonic Vermifuge;" "Female Elixer;" "Cherokee Liniment;" "All Healing Salve;" "Ayer's Cathartic Pills;" "London's Fever and Ague Pills;" "Randolph's Pills;" "Moffatt's Pills;" "McLane's Liver Pills;" "London's Ind. Sanative Pills;" "Wright's Vegetable Pills;" "Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills;" "Mustang Liniment;" "Hays' Liniment;" "Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster;" "Gray's Ointment;" "Hutchinson's Ointment;" "Scabber's Cherry Expecto-rant;" "Stabler's Vermifuge;" "Stabler's Diarrhoea Cordial;" "Hoodland's German Balm;" "Jacob's Cordial;" "Dr. Leocock's Pulmonic Wafers;" "Hembold's Extract Bunch;" "Hembold's Extract Sarsaparilla;" "Balm of Thousand Flowers."

All the above, together with a large assortment of Ointments, Balms, Embrocations, Tonics, Salves, Vermifuges, and other preparations, which have been selected with great care for, and are peculiarly adapted to the resuscitation, renovation, and full purification of disappointed and defeated politicians and their admiring friends. Just received and for sale at the People's Drug Store, by ASTON.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.

THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business, Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER.
Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

Dr. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

VERMIFUGE

AND

LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BROS.,

60 Wood St., PITTSBURGH, PA. Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed. Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C. "B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville. "C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton. "J. M. Crayton, "Hull & Grayson, Marion. "J. V. Blackwell, Morganton. "Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville. "Allman & Cunningham, Franklin. June 5, 1856. 1y

The Cottage House.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Travelling community and Transient Boarders. Its location is between the Furman University and the Depot; being within 250 yards of the former and 100 of the latter. Those having business at the University, and especially those traveling on the Railroad, will find this House a great convenience in two respects: the risk of being left, as the shrill whistle, 30 minutes before the departure of the train, has a waiting influence upon unaccommodated ears, and a few steps will bring them to the Depot. Their baggage sent to or brought from this place free of charge. Give my House a trial, which I intend to make my best advertisement.

WILLIAM DARBY. eow6

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 21, 1855.

ALL who wish to purchase cheap Goods

can be accommodated at the store of

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week.

ASTON'S.

Lindsey's Double-Acting

ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

This pump has just been patented in America and England, and far exceeds any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are simplicity, power, and cheapness. Its simplicity, there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for ages. It has the power to raise water hundreds of feet, with the extra expense of \$5 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For instance: a 1 1/2 inch pump (for ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but \$80! The handle is of iron, and turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water, with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to deep wells, railroad stations, etc., and for all the purposes of agriculture, mining, and manufacturing purposes. Wherever it is introduced, the old force pump, and chain pump will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal for all that is here claimed for it. The Scientific American, after seeing it in operation, says: "This pump is very simple in construction, and liable to get out of order, and is easily repaired." Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1 1/2 inches; and the prices \$30, \$45, \$60; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for every deep well, railroad stations, etc., where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and is prepared to send them by express, or by rail, or by water, and will ship them, packed in boxes, or in barrels, as desired. They will meet prompt attention, and pump and pipe weight about 150 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet deep should have extra gearing, which costs \$5.

JAMES MCDOWELL.

Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure. Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life.—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgh, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.

W. W. McDowell, Vice President.

J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.

J. D. BOYD, " "

C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNEYS.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, Secretary.

Asheville, Nov. 16, 1855.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm, and the people having begun again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received. SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of Ready Made Clothing. Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Important to the Afflicted.

DR. JAMES A. CLOPTON, who has, for a number of years, been successful in curing Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors, Sore Legs, &c., offers to Druggists, Doctors, and Farmers, or any that may be afflicted, every remedy in use, for such diseases. He will give his own remedies, together with all other remedies in use, with a correct diagnosis of all such as will yield to treatment, for the small sum of \$20. Address, JAMES A. CLOPTON, St. Louis, Missouri.

P. S.—Persons purchasing Dr. Clifton's remedies, will not be permitted to give them to others. Remittances of \$100 have frequently been made for an ounce box of the ointment.

CERTIFICATES.

Wilson's Depot, South Side R. R., Va. Dr. Clifton—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my cancer is entirely well. Your ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions, and soon it took effect, and my cancer was removed; and I am now, to all human appearances, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice. Yours, very respectfully,

THOMAS HOBBS.

Nottaway Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1855.

Dr. Clifton—Dear Sir: My wife's breast, about as it was when I wrote to you last. From my description of it to you, you think you have an infallible remedy for it.

Enclosed, I send you a check of \$100 on Petersburg bank. Please send me the medicine. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE W. REDD.

Pine Hall, N. C., Jan. 15, 1856.

Dr. Clifton—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you not long since, requesting me to send you the money that I was to give you for curing my daughter Martha. I herewith enclose you the half of a hundred dollar bill, and when you turn it to you, that you have received this, I will send you the remaining half.

My daughter is improving very much; and we think, and are in great hopes of her final recovery. As soon as you receive this, write to me. Yours, very respectfully,

A. W. ROBERTSON.

March 27, 1855.—tf.

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings, and a fine carriage shop. Call and examine for yourself.

JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, mar20tf.

Notice.

100,000 GOOD PINE SHINGLES wanted, for which we will give notes and accounts; or half cash and half goods. We will pay the highest price, and sell the cheapest goods. Call at once, all ye shingle makers, as we want more than the above quantity.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

March 27, 1856. tf

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is

large and inviting. Our costs

commence in price at \$3; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues in such a manner as to give them FITS. He preforms working on credit, but rather than be contrary will, on a plea of pay down. You who want to look neat, and wear a BRAGG coat, are particularly invited to call.

J. W. WILSON.

Asheville, April 17, 1856.—tf

"Bonnets of Blue"

STABLES!

THE subscriber is prepared at his Stables to furnish the public with any and every description of riding vehicles, riding horses, &c. He has good

HACKS,

Good horses, and attentive drivers, and will spare no labor or expense to render satisfaction. He will convey passengers to any point with speed and safety.

He will also run a regular Tri-Weekly Four Horse Coach between Asheville and the Warm Springs—leaving Asheville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Warm Springs same day at 9 P. M. Leave the Springs every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 A. M., arrive at Asheville same day at 6 P. M.

Passengers can register their names and pay the fare at either the Eagle or Smith's Hotel.

Stables near my residence,

THOMAS GOODLAKE.